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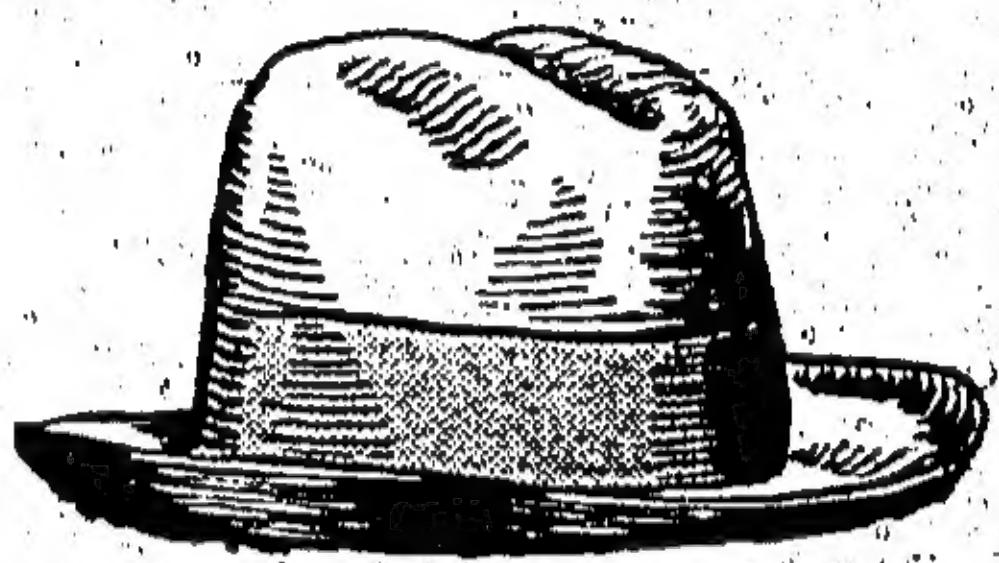
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is concentrated food.

1538

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PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. It is a powerful purgative and is the only one of its kind which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system. It is the only one which does not cause any harm to the system.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLSALLEGED MURDER
CHINESE CHARGED WITH
STABBING.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with the murder of another Chinese in Third Street, West Point, on September 25th.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. Davidson defended the prisoner.

Mr. Longinotto stated that deceased and three other friends in the afternoon of September 25th went to the Chang Koo Eating House, in West Point, to drink tea. They remained there for a quarter of an hour and then left the place; deceased preceding his friends. Immediately deceased left the restaurant and reached the middle of the road, he was attacked by three or four men, who struck him several times, though whether they had anything in their hands, none of the witnesses was able to state. One of the men who took part in the attack was "a man with queer eyes." Deceased received two blows in his stomach. While the fight was going on, he was attacked by another man, defendant, and in this instance the witnesses would state that they saw a knife being used. Defendant was stabbed in the back twice. The men then made their escape, going in different directions. No one knew where the three men went, but defendant was seen to go in the direction of the west, down Yee Fuk Lane. There was one peculiar point in the evidence, and that was that the attack was made from behind. There was no evidence at all to prove that deceased saw the defendant attacking him, and when the defendant was brought before the deceased for identification, the latter failed to recognise him. The stabbing, however, took place in the middle of the day. Two of the witnesses were positive that defendant was the man who had committed the murder.

The deceased, it was stated, walked about the streets either in search of the police or the defendant. He ultimately reached the Police Station in a dying condition and was removed to the hospital. The police received information that night that defendant was in a certain house at Swatow Lane but the police failed to find him. Further information was received and owing to the prompt action of Inspector Macdonald deceased was arrested at one of the clubs in Wanchai. Mr. Wolfe: Nineteen men were charged with keeping an unlawful club in Tai Wong Lane. Defendant was not charged. Mr. Longinotto: In every case the witnesses had no hesitation in identifying defendant.

Dr. Y. K. To, House Surgeon, Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought to the hospital at 3 p.m. on September 25th. He had one stab wound in the back, and two on the left side of the abdomen. He died on September 25th, at 1 p.m.

Mr. Davidson: What was the nature of the wound in the back?

Witness: It was a stab wound, five inches deep and two inches long. The wound did not penetrate any vital organ. The cause of death was the abdominal wounds.

Plans of the scene of the murder were next introduced as evidence by Mr. Eldridge of the P.W.D.

The mother of the deceased, an old woman, gave evidence of identification of the body of her only son.

The interpreter at No. 7 Police Station said that when defendant was charged with the murder he remarked:—"I do not wish to say anything."

A witness, who was drinking tea with deceased on the day of the murder, stated that deceased and two others invited him to tea at a restaurant in Rice Street. When leaving the place deceased went first, witness second, and two other men behind. Deceased went in the direction of the hospital along Third Street and had gone a little distance when a "man with small eyes" caught hold of deceased by the jacket with his left hand, and struck him with his right. Witness next saw this man delivering a blow on deceased's abdomen. Another man, who was behind the deceased, stabbed him with a knife in his side. He had a good view of the assailant at the time, and had seen him subsequently. The assailant was defendant. After stabbing the deceased defendant ran along Yee Fuk Lane. Witness and deceased chased him through Second Street and down the incline to First Street, but he then escaped them. The next day, when witness went to the Police Station, he saw defendant and recognised him as the man who had stabbed the deceased. He also identified the deceased's body at the hospital.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till this afternoon.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY
SNATCHING A PURSE.

A Chinese who was charged, on remand, with snatching a purse containing \$90 from another Chinese on board a river-boat was sentenced by Mr. Wood to three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese, who was charged with aiding and abetting the offence, was discharged as he was able to prove an alibi.

THE RECENT OPIUM SEIZURE.

Inspector Browne made an application to Mr. Wolfe, yesterday, for an order confiscating the 193 lbs of opium found on board the *Tek Sang*.

It will be remembered that an Indian watchman noticed a man lowering the opium into a sampan and arrested him. There was a struggle, in which several watchmen and opium smugglers took part. The smugglers managed to escape, leaving the opium in the hands of the watchmen.

Mr. Wolfe granted the application. The confiscated opium is worth \$1,738.

ANTICIPATION.

A Chinese were charged with hawking fish for sale without a license.

A Police Reservist, who arrested the man, deposed that defendant was offering the fish for sale near the Central Market.

The Magistrate: Fresh fish!—Wit: No, dead fish.

The defendant stated that he anticipated being made a chair coolie. He was not a fish-monger, although, being forced by the Sergeant on duty at the Central Station, he represented himself as one. All his witnesses were away in the country.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$90, from another Chinese in Centre Street.

Inspector Macdonald stated that while complainant was waiting for a richa defendant came up to him and asked the way to a certain street. Complainant replied that he did not know, and then defendant snatched the articles from complainant's breast coat-pocket and ran away. Whistles were blown and defendant was arrested, after a chase, by a *lukong*.

Defendant denied the charge, stating that it was a case of mistaken identity. He was chasing a man who had stolen \$12 from him. The watch and chain were thrust on him.

A Chinese detective gave evidence of arrest. Witness went on to make an incoherent statement of what had occurred, and the magistrate exclaimed: "Stop it. Stop all that rubbish. What did you do? Did you go to sleep?"

The Constable: I arrested the man.

The Magistrate: Really? Most extraordinary. He simply flew into your arms.

The constable went on to say that defendant produced the watch and chain before the arrival of complainant, whereas other witnesses stated that defendant did this after the arrival of the complainant. The Magistrate (to the constable): What you require is instruction in the way to, give evidence so as to enable you to present your facts logically. I do not think you muddled the evidence wilfully, but through ignorance.

The defendant's master gave him a good character and stated that he had paid defendant \$12 on the day in question.

Mr. Wolfe said there was no doubt that defendant snatched the watch and chain. He also believed that defendant had lost his money. It was an extraordinary case. Defendant did not look a snatcher or a gambler. He intended to enter a conviction against defendant, but would discharge him on his finding two securities of \$150 each to make his appearance whenever called upon to do so. Defendant was also ordered to pay \$2 compensation to complainant.

Mr. Gerahm Stewart, M.P., has informed the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association that, as a result of their joint representations to the maintenance expense charged by our Government for the board of interned mercantile marine officers in Holland, the Treasury have informed the Board of Trade that the expenses incurred for the maintenance of officers and men of the mercantile marine released from enemy countries and by their repatriation to Great Britain will in future be a charge on the public funds.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.
ROBBERS FIRE AT A BOAT.

A daring piracy, committed in Chinese waters by a gang of six pirates, has been reported to the Police.

Li-kwon states that at 2 p.m., on October 13th, while his boat was nearing Tai Long, in Mira Bay, on its way from Saukiwan to Shek Ta Kok, with a cargo of sundries, another boat, containing six men, obstructed its progress and ordered it to stop. The master refused to comply with the demand, and the men then fired five or six revolver shots. Thus threatened he stopped, and the robbers' boat came alongside. Four men, armed with revolvers, clambered aboard, and, forcing him and his *fohis* into the hold, battered down the hatch. The boat was then sailed to Shek Ng Tau. At the end of a quarter of an hour, the master and his *fohis*, hearing no noise, pushed open the hatch and came on deck, to find that the robbers had departed with cargo to the value of \$214. The master then headed for Shek Tau Kok and, reaching it next day, reported the outrage to the Police.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

CONCESSIONS TO CONSULAR OFFICERS.

In reference to the grievance with regard to the pay of our Consular, Naval, and Military officers serving on the China stations, to which attention was recently drawn in these columns, we now learn (says the *L. & C. Express*) that salaries of Consular officers have been raised and arrangements made for reducing the loss on exchange. Salaries of Consuls-General and Consuls have been increased by £100 a year; those attaching to the office of Vice-Consul by £75, while assistants and students' salaries are raised by £50 a year. As regards the loss on exchange, it has been agreed that officers in receipt of a salary of £300 or less shall draw the whole of it at the rate of 2s. to the dollar. Those with salaries exceeding £300 will be able to draw £300 at the rate of 2s., and one-half of the excess over that figure at 2s. to the dollar. Allowances granted to officers in lieu of quarters can also be drawn at the rate of 2s. Representations on the subject have several times been made by the China Association, which have doubtless been instrumental in helping to secure the relief now given.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated October 8th, states:—

There is no change in our market. The drop in exchange did not make our rates easier, and prices remain steady with an upward tendency owing to the very limited stocks available for sale.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to the October 1st is 1,129,854 tons against 943,587 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.55 per picul, l.o.b. Saigon, for October/November shipment.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 13th October:—5.30 p.m. Inspection of arms, ammunition, equipment and uniform at Headquarters. Dress:—Helmet (or topee), tunic, shorts, puttees, gaiters (en banderole) rifle, belt, sidearms, pouches, waterbottle and haversack. Fifty rounds ball ammunition to be carried.

G. E. STEWART (Capt.).

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

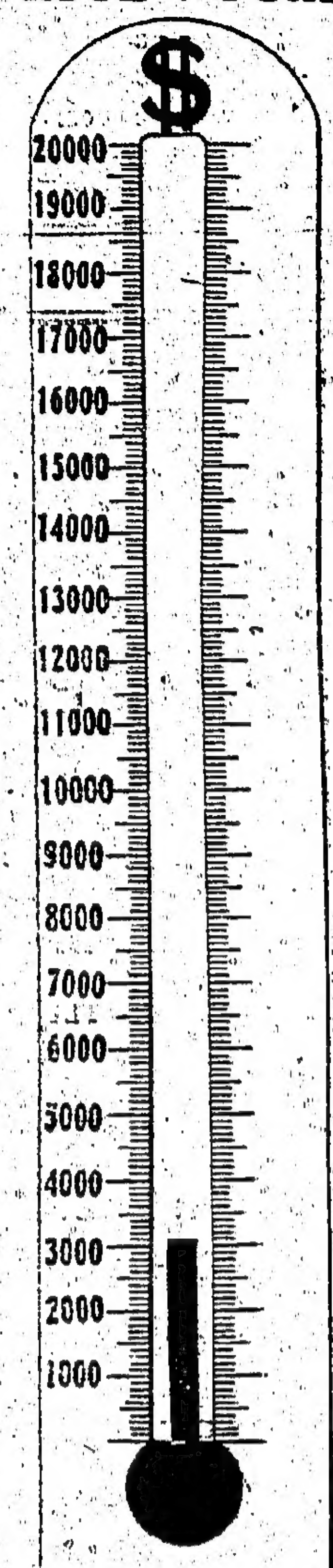
Hongkong, 16th October, 1918.

LINCOLN'S LOST SPEECH.

Sir Samuel Evans, during the hearing of the case involving £50,000 worth of coffee, read a quotation from the lost speech of President Lincoln in the Prize Court in July.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the Germans had sunk neutral ships containing enemy goods.

Sir Samuel Evans, examining a law book, said: "I have here a manuscript note from President Lincoln's speech. He stated, 'It is, I believe, a principle of law that when one party to a contract violates it so grossly as to destroy the object for which it is made, the other party may rescind it.' This speech was made in 1853, and is called the lost speech. The record goes on, 'So carried away were the hearers, that the reporters present forgot their notebooks, and but for a young lawyer who kept his head sufficiently to make copious notes, this speech would have been lost to history.'"

LADY MAY'S
ROSE FUND

Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$18,891.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY", will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,
Government House,
Hongkong.

[2509]



Fighting Our Battles.

You have been saved this frightful work. Don't save your dollars but spare a few for those poor fellows over there and buy

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

December 31st, 1918.

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Clubs and Stores.

[2505]

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[2507]

H.M. THE KING AND "OUR DAY"

A ROYAL CONTRIBUTION OF £10,000.

The following message from His Majesty the King has been received:—
"York Cottage Sandringham, Norfolk."

"On the occasion of Our Day, 1918, I have much pleasure in congratulating the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John on the magnificent work which they, in conjunction, have achieved during more than 4 years of warfare, and in expressing the confident hope that their efforts may continue to receive from my people the financial support which they require. By personal observation in the United Kingdom and on the Western Front I am convinced of the appeal of the joint Committee for funds is more than justified by the manner in which they carry out their widespread and responsible labours in co-operation with the medical services of the forces. In Flanders, France, Italy and Malta, in Palestine, Macedonia and Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and in Russia, Roumania and Siberia the joint Societies have relieved the suffering, healed the sick, and saved valuable lives for the service of the Empire in war and peace. They have also been able to give welcome assistance to our Allies, and in making provision for the sick and wounded have not forgotten the prisoners of war, whose privations they have done much to alleviate. But it must be remembered that peace, even when declared, will not bring a cessation of the work of the hospitals, and, indeed, the demand on the resources of the Red Cross must inevitably continue for some time after hostilities have ended. Impressed as I am by the vast obligations which must still fall on the joint Societies, I have much pleasure in contributing the sum of £10,000."

(Signed) GEORGE V. R. and L.

October 11th, 1918.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 10.

Already acknowledged	\$3,133.50
Misses Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak	100.00
Mrs. Jordan	25.00
Mrs. Danby	20.00
Total	\$3,283.50

CORRECTION LIST 7.

For "Mr. Eric Noller"	\$100
read "Mr and Mrs. Noller"	100

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above fund (the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N.) acknowledges gratefully the following monthly subscriptions for period ending 15th October:—

P. P. Wodehouse	\$10
"Ken"	5
"A and F. M."	20
W. S. Brown	5
"B. S."	25
W. L. Lewis	10
A. G. Gordon	10
B. Bellios	5
"M. S."	10
C. Thorne	10
"A. H. C."	10
H. W. Locker	10
Total	\$130

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day, at 2.30 p.m.

The Orders of the Day are as follows:—
Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding ten million six hundred and five thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars to the Public Service of the year 1919.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

October 15th, 6 p.m.
Typhoon in about 125deg. Long E. and 17deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

October 16th, 11.40 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.

Five steel ships, built by Japan for the United States Shipping Board, have arrived at a Pacific port. Japan is building 46 ships under two contracts.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

CLERK REPORTED TO HAVE ABSCONDED WITH \$3,915.

It has been reported that Lam Kam Tong, a clerk in the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and a member of the Police Reserve, absconded on Tuesday afternoon, with about \$3,915 belonging to the Company.

It appears that the clerk was given the accumulated takings of the Company on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, amounting to over \$3,000, both notes and subsidiary coins, which were distributed into two bags. He was asked to take the money to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and deposit it there, and he set out on his errand with an Indian watchman and two of the railway coolies. The clerk carried the bag of notes while the Indian watchman had charge of the bag of silver coins. When the party reached the Kowloon Ferry, the clerk, on the pretext of meeting someone, stopped at the ferry gates, and asked the watchman and the coolies to proceed to the launch. The men complied expecting the clerk to join them before the ferry started. He, however, did not do so, and the launch proceeded with only the watchman and the two coolies, who went to the Bank and waited the arrival of the clerk. They waited two hours and then, growing alarmed, telephoned to the Kowloon Railway office. The Kowloon Police were informed and the clerk's house was searched and relatives questioned, but to no purpose. No indication of his whereabouts could be ascertained.

It was stated that the clerk was met by a motor-car, and that he entered it and was driven in the direction of Yau-mai, while another rumour was to the effect that a coolie had disappeared along with the clerk. The detectives are on the trail of the missing man, and it is believed that he will be apprehended within the next few days.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, 1 v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC.

The Chinese proved themselves worthy of promotion to the first division yesterday, meeting a full first division team of Royal Engineers in a friendly match and effecting a draw. The sappers were the most aggressive generally, especially in the early stages of the game but the Athletic opened the scoring, their right half beating Jarrett with a good shot from well out. Pascoe, on the Army left, eventually brought the scores level with a fine hard drive which the goalkeeper was powerless to deal with. In the second half the Engineers often looked like scoring and most of the play took place in the Chinese half of the field. Shortly before the final whistle, Pascoe put in a hot shot from the left wing, which the goalkeeper only kept out of goal by conceding a corner. The corner caused the Athletic quite a few anxious moments, but the ball was eventually cleared and the game ended in a draw of one goal each. This is the second time these teams have met this season, the result on each occasion being a draw.

H.M.S. 8 v. ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE.

This match, between a ship in port (reds) and St. Joseph's College, took place on the Navy ground, before a large number of spectators. The sailors possessed the stronger team and the result was never really in doubt. St. Joseph's were not at full strength. The Navy opened the scoring, Frampton doing the trick. Shortly afterwards, the civilians attacked. The Navy custodian gathered the ball and cleared by throwing out, but the leather was pounced upon by a St. Joseph's forward and promptly netted, rather to the consternation of the Navy defence. The scores were level at the interval. Afterwards, the Reds attacked strongly, and Tume and Rogers were each responsible for a goal, the final result being a win for the sailors by three goals to one.

UNIVERSITY, 4 v. 82nd Co. R.G.A., 0.

These teams met in a "friendly" on the Club ground. The play was fairly even in the first half, the interval arriving with both goals intact. In the second half the University forwards showed great form. Possessing a fine turn of speed they frequently broke away and on no less than four occasions beat the Army goalkeeper. Shortly before time was called Shanman, who was playing in flannels, having just previously taken part in a cricket match, broke through and had the University goal at his mercy, but he missed badly at the final effort and the gunners left the field with a blank sheet.

Mr. Roosevelt has given the Nobel Peace Prize, awarded him in connection with the Russo-Japanese Treaty, to various American and foreign charities. His gifts include \$100 to the Seeling American Vice-Consul at Harbin and Vladivostok for the Czech-Slovaks, "the extraordinary feat of whose great and heroic feat is literally unparalleled, so far as I know in ancient or modern warfare."

HONGKONG PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SOME COMMON FALLACIES.

[BY AN ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENT.]

[We welcome the enclosed contribution, which we print with pleasure for we have always been consistent in our endeavours to let the public see all sides of any question under discussion. Even our contributor, it will be noticed, desires to see more supervision of spending money in the P.W.D., which is our main object.—Ed. H.D.P.]

It has been said that statistics can be made to prove anything. It must be confessed that the deductions made from certain statistics recently quoted in a leading article in the *Daily Press* were used to suggest a state of affairs in the Government Service which might well be called alarming. The general impression which was probably conveyed to the mind of the European layman, entirely ignorant of engineering work, was that the Public Works Department of this Colony is a very expensive luxury. What sort of impression the Chinese readers formed it is, perhaps, not difficult to conjecture; they might well puzzle their minds concerning our local officials when they are told that it costs 23 per cent. for salaries if the Government does a job of work, while the private firms can do things of a similar nature for 5 per cent. It sounds very much like the sort of thing that Europeans say about the Government Departments at Peking and Canton.

Concerning the main thesis of the article mentioned, it would be unfair for a professional engineer to make any comments unless challenged to do so in public; and even then he might well refuse to criticise the efficiency of men in his own profession. It is not proposed to discuss whether "the staff is excessive, or the administration is at fault." It would, for example, be very awkward if one barrister were asked whether he thought that the services of another barrister were really worth retaining, or even whether the figure marked on a brief were reasonable. And yet the writer does not hesitate to say that the professional men in the Public Works Department are as a general rule, very much underpaid. For his own part he would much rather have the prospects of the ordinary man in commerce in this Colony than be in the P.W.D. There is nothing at all personal in the statement; it is entirely general.

It was very hard to convince anyone in public life in Great Britain, before the war, that modern scientific progress had entirely altered engineering work. Of course the war has made a difference, and Cabinet Ministers have displayed a frenzied energy in bestowing K.B.E.s, C.B.E.s, O.B.E.s, and similar decorations upon members of the engineering profession who have been connected with the production of munitions. There have been columns of such awards of late in the engineering journals. But very few people realise that the steam engine, the steam turbine, the diesel engine, the telegraph and the dynamo were first produced as commercial propositions in England. Few people understand the effect of those productions upon our position among the nations of the world. Only those who attempt to find an opening for their sons in the engineering profession realise that it costs just about as much to properly train an engineer as a doctor or other professional man. Anyone who cares to do so can enquire as to the remuneration given to officials in the Public Works Department, and compare it, age for age, with that given to those in the Cadet service. The cost of the training is, or should be, about the same in each case. Whatever the old system, Oxford, Cambridge, and the other Universities now educate young engineers in the theory of their work, and the remuneration offered by this Colony should be sufficient to attract men as well trained as those who go to India. And there should be good prospects. Those in the local P.W.D. service are not at all good.

THE LOCAL FIRMS.

While considering this question of remuneration it may be as well for us to remember the general impression of comfortable opulence which members of the local firms of engineers and architects manage to convey, and compare it with the style of living of most of the professional men in the P.W.D. Nor should it be forgotten that the Government seem to have a difficulty in retaining the services of their own architects, who soon discover that they can make a very much better living in private practice. The unfortunate engineer does not have the same local opportunities; his prospects outside here cannot be compared with those of similar men in municipal employment in Great Britain. He finds it very difficult to get away from the Colony when once he takes up his local employment. The real fallacy underlying the editorial criticism is the supposition that all engineering and architectural work costs about the same for general supervision. There is also a misstatement about "the 5 per cent." which is said to be "adopted by reputable architects and civil engineers in private practice." In this Colony the custom seems to be to pay the 5 per cent. plus 1 per cent. for getting out quantities—really 6 per cent. in all. At any rate, that system obtains with three of the local firms, and no doubt by the time that they have finished with Chinese contractors they deserve very much more. However, we will not now discuss their grievances. The point which must be emphasised is that it is impossible to say that, because local custom recognises that a civil engineer should be paid 6 per

cent for making out the drawing of a retaining wall—there is no design, for it is a rule-of-thumb type of work—and supervising its construction, therefore the Public Works Department ought to make up its mind as to the best position for a nullah, arrange its gradients, and supervise the construction for a sum of 64 per cent. on the amount paid to the contractor who does the work.

In actual fact, it is arguable that straightforward work, such as building houses and retaining walls, ought not to be done by the Public Works Department; although it would be of interest to know whether the quarters erected for Government servants really did cost more than 64 per cent. for professional supervision. But that is not the class of work that the Colony needs a Public Works Department for. The latter might devote more of its time, and therefore the public money, in protecting us against some of the architectural atrocities which mar the Colony. The Public asks the Government to look after the interests, and even the safety, of the public as opposed to the interest of the individual. The Building Authority is a valuable sub-department of the Government, and it is a section of the Public Works Department; but it does not spend, except on salaries. If this argument of percentage is to be applied, surely the Building Authority, who is held responsible in the case of any disaster, from the collapse of a match shed to a landslide, might well claim 14 per cent. for passing the plans submitted and keeping an eye on the work in progress all over the Colony. Few local architects in private practice would care to be the Building Authority for less.

The remuneration paid for services rendered in engineering work is not all a plain-sailing matter of commission or percentages such as in some other businesses or professions. In general, an architect obtains his 3 per cent. or 64 per cent, whether he puts up one house or a row of one hundred houses all exactly the same. But even in architecture very special work, such as the Victoria Memorial, is paid for differently. But in engineering, the work is so various that any such rules do not obtain. A couple of examples will make this quite clear to the layman. An engineer was asked to design a very delicate measuring instrument to determine whether a well-known piece of material stretched as much as was generally supposed. The thing was complicated; the engineer required the highest mathematical and scientific knowledge to do the work. It took him some little time, and he was paid \$200 for the information which he obtained from his instrument. He had only spent about 210 on all the materials used in his experiments. The percentage basis would have hit him hard. That may be an extreme case, but it suggests the manner in which the Public Works Department should spend some of its money, especially in order to protect the lives of the public. On another occasion a manufacturer sent three samples of steel to the National Physical Laboratory, near London, for the routine tests. They were satisfactory, and as a result he purchased some thousands of pounds worth of steel. But the National Physical Laboratory charged him some such sum as a guinea for the certificate upon which he made the purchase. They did not ask for a percentage fee.

The services rendered to the community and the remuneration paid to the P.W.D. officials cannot be compared on this basis of percentage. It might as reasonably be said that if the cost of the Public Works Department were 23 per cent. of the capital expenditure, instead of 25 per cent., it had become more efficient. The suggestion that the extra 3 per cent. had been spent on work of a research nature would mean as all feel more comfortable, for it would show an increase of energy and enterprise.

A LOCAL OBSESSION.
This is no attempt to camouflage any failures made by individuals or the whole organisation. By all means let the public inquire into the details of expenditure in any Government department but let it remember that it is not easy for the layman to understand technical details. It usually takes from five to seven years to train an engineer, who is then put on to very junior work and often makes mistakes, however clever he may be.

On arrival in the Colony one of the first impressions of one engineer was that the work of the local P.W.D. is of a very unusual character. The roads are carried along difficult contours; retaining walls are needed for almost every building, above the reclamation level. All sorts of difficulties, including a very great variety of work and the peculiar habits of Chinese contractors, suggest themselves to the technical man. But the themselves to the technical man. But the general public has got into the habit of grumbling about the P.W.D. There have been, it is said, mistakes in the past. But there are the dams at Tytan Tuk. On several occasions the late Hon. Mr. Hewitt discussed the P.W.D. with the writer, and nobody could doubt that he was obsessed with the idea that it could never do anything right. His motives were of the best; he thought that he acted in the public interest; but he got into the habit of condemning before the case was tried. It is unlikely that we shall persuade public servants to be proud of, and enthusiastic about, their work if we withhold praise and continually criticise without expert knowledge. On the other hand, it does seem to be unfortunate that the Committee appointed to advise about the expenditure in this great spending department never seems to issue any report or give evidence of its interest. For it is not untrue to say of some of the work done in this Colony that "to know a little is to excuse a lot."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A BIG CAMEO SET in Gold lost in Hongkong, on October 15th. A reward is offered.
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(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

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yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened
on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and
Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, CHATEAU ROAD,
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. (2538)

SEAMEN'S INST.TUTE.

51, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are
now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall
and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and
70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.
Navy and Army are welcome to use the
Institute.
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN.
(2539)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports. Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Oct. 23rd, 1918,
at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All boxes, crates and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas, on Oct. 23rd, 1918, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented
within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. (2540)

JAVA PACIFIC L.I.N.

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TJISALAK"

having arrived from San Francisco. Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after Noon, October
21st, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriters on or before October
25th, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on October 19th, at
10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. (2534)

SS "PROVIDENCE"

will have prompt despatch for SAIGON.

Particulars for Freight only

Apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,

3, Queen's Buildings

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. (2532)

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AND

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NEW ORCHESTRA

EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30

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Musical Treat.

(2508)

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WITH the sanction of the Board of
Trade, the name of the well-known
firm of Holmfield Ltd. of London and
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manufacturers of Ship's
Bottom Composition, has been changed to
THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT &
COMPOSITION Co., Ltd.

T. P. HALL,

Agent for Hongkong.

(2535)

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to
Mr. CHIU HONG PING for
Transfer of 450 shares of this Company into
his name having been MISLAIN, LOST,
OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is
produced at this Office within 30 days from
the date hereof, the Certificate for the said
Shares will be delivered to the said Mr.
CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer
Receipt will thereafter be held by the
Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. (2471)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the above Company will be held at
the Company's Office at Noon on SATUR-
DAY, the 19th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 13th
of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1918. (2469)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES for
December Settlement will be negotiated on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1918, instead
of Friday, December 27th, as previously
advertised.

By Order of the Committee,

E. M. RAYMOND,

Secretary.

Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Hongkong, October 11th, 1918. (2512)

A NEW CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

10,000 Characters, 50,000 Phrases, 850
Pages on Fine Paper, Edited by
Drs. V. K. LEE and
Woo Kwang-Kien.

List Price, \$8.00.

SPECIAL OFFER TO THE END OF

OCTOBER, 1918, \$5.00.

UP-TO-DATE, Chinese viewpoint.
Wade's system of romanization;
scientific and technical terms, slang,
proverbs, maxims, idiomatic and familiar
phrases, and proper names in Chinese included;
characters arranged in tables according to
number of strokes and alphabetically;
convenient for the desk or carrying.
Send in your order with \$5.00 before
it is too late.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED,

PUBLISHERS.

(2508)

INTIMATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at
the Headquarters Office, Victoria
Road, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1918, for the
supply of Indian Supplies for the period
December 2nd, 1918, to March 31st, 1919.
Forms of Tender and other particulars
may be obtained from the Office of the
Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps,
at the Headquarters Office.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. (2531)

G. R.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 8, 475.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked "TENDER
FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
CONTRACT", will be received at the
Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918, for the
supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and
Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit
of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instru-
ments, and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk,
etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing;
(Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by
this Department for the period of one year
from the First of January next inclusive.
Application should be made to the
Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary
forms of tender. All other information may
be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical
Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. O. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. (2533)

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person to the CENTRAL POLICE
STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

(25)

WANTED.

WANTED: A youth as JUNIOR
CLERK. One with previous office
experience preferred but not necessary.
Must be of pure European British descent.
Good prospects.
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FLOWERS BEAUTIFY and
make attractive THE HOME as
nothing else can do.

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A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

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Send them to your friends at home.

A. S. WATSON &
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(11)

DEATHS.

FRISCHLING—Killed in action, on August
14th, Second Lieutenant G. H.
Frischling, East Surrey Regiment,
son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Frischling,
Shanghai, aged 19 years.
HARRISON—At No. 1384, Wootton Road,
Shanghai, on October 4th, ANNE
WILSON, aged 32.

LOOKER—On October 15th, suddenly at
the Yokohama General Hospital of
pneumonia, Muriel Jessie Lloyd
Looker, the deeply beloved and re-
gretted wife of Messrs. WILLIAM
LOOKER. (2535)

MOORE—At Darnley Vicarage, on
August 26th, the Venerable ARTHUR EVANS
MOORE, D.D., Missionary to the
Chinese since 1861, formerly Arch-
deacon in Mid-China, and afterwards
Rector of Burwarton-with-Clebury
North, aged 82.

REYNOLDS—At Victoria Nursing Home,
Shanghai, on October 6th, HAROLD
REYNOLDS, a native of Glasgow, late of
Dalay.

TALBOT—At the Shanghai General Hos-
pital, on October 7th, WILLIAM
EDWARD TALBOT.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1918.

COUNTING THE GAINS.

ALTHOUGH everyone anticipated the nature
of President Wilson's answer to the
Kaiser, there must be a general feeling
of relief that the period of uncertainty
is over. Before entertaining the idea of
an armistice President Wilson insisted
upon "absolutely satisfactory safeguards
and guarantees for the maintenance of
the present military supremacy" of the
Allied armies in the field, and also upon
a discontinuance of the "illegal and
inhuman practices" in which the enemy
still persist. Moreover, he declines to
negotiate peace with Germany so long as
the nation is ruled by an Autocracy. It is
doubtful whether the situation could have
been handled in a more masterly fashion.
As in nearly all the diplomatic moves
since August, 1914, the Allies have won,
and there is now no question of the ulti-
mate end of the conflict. The Kaiser
invited the rebuff which he has just
received, and he must now regret that
he exposed himself to it in so clumsy a
fashion. Even in his own country he

must have "lost face," as the Chinese
say. Nemesis is now very close on the
heels of the villain of the world-tragedy.

"With every month that passes, the
toll which the war is claiming becomes
heavier and heavier," wrote Lord Larn-
downs only a few weeks ago. Many
hundreds of thousands of people have
learned the truth of that by bitter experi-
ence. Few, if any, among the combat-
ants in the Allied armies are disposed to
go on fighting for the sake of fighting.
Even those who dreamed of the romance
of war have awakened to its horrors, and
the relatives and friends left at home
long for the end of the weary struggle
as for nothing else. The British Registrar-
General tells us that while the war has
filled the graves it has emptied the
cradles, and that every day the war con-
tinues means a loss of 7,000 "potential
lives" in Europe. He has figures to
show that, on the basis of the birth-rate
for 1913, the United Kingdom alone has
lost already 650,000 "potential lives." No-
body doubts that the prolongation of
the war for a single day, for any but
the highest motives, is a crime beyond
computation. After more than four years
we have read and heard enough to realise
something of the horrors of this bloody
business. Yet we find an overwhelming
opinion in favour of its continuation,
and we all know the reason. We do not,
however, sufficiently emphasize the fact
that, tremendous as have been the losses,
terrible the sufferings, and loathsome the
details, there are substantial gains to set
against them.

Gladstone once told his followers that
"the great social forces which roll on-
ward in their majesty and might are on
our side," and we can say the same of
the Allied cause. This war has given the
word "freedom" a meaning to millions
who had never thought about it before.
Never again will some of the things be
possible on this earth that were a blot
upon certain parts of it before August,
1914. The unspeakable Turk and the
brutal German will never be permitted
to tyrannise, as formerly, over those
under their control. The past four years
have opened a new chapter of the world's
history. "Nature and animals age
to-day essentially as ten thousand years
ago," said Dr. SALTER MATTHEWS, "Man
has changed. The beast is as he was—
historyless. Man has made a growing
civilisation." Humanity is making the
latest and greatest struggle to free itself
from its brutal instincts, and it is
emerging into a life of co-operation. The
old Crusades and Wars of Religion may
seem to us romantic, but the purpose
behind them cannot compare with that
which has animated the peoples fighting
against naked militarism. This war has
given us ideals for humanity, and the
essential power in all social changes is
the ideal set before the people. Indeed,
as Mr. BENJAMIN KINN, in a recently
published thoughtful work on social
problems declares: "There is no object
which a people or race can set before
itself which is not possible of attainment
through the organisation and transmis-
sion of an ideal in its social heredity."

Bismarck demonstrated, to the sorrow of
millions of this generation, how a nation
could be moulded to a bad ideal. We be-
lieve that the war has given the only pos-
sible opportunity to men of a nobler fibre
than Bismarck to mould humanity to a
lofty yet practicable ideal. We want no
more of the common-sense of Germany,
which is the sense common only among
criminals. We want no more of the
"supermen" of their philosophers; the
war has shown them to be brutes.

We know now that there is no sub-
stitute for victory. Before the beginning
of the war we might have walked into
a trap if the Germans had been as
skilful in diplomacy as they were efficient
in military matters. Even after a year
or two of fighting we might have lost
everything, by being inveigled into a
premature peace. To-day we understand
exactly what the struggle really means.
For two years, at least, despite all the
pillaging and plundering in Belgium,
France, Russia, Serbia and Roumania,
Germany has been fighting a losing
battle. The terrific effort of defending
its extensive fronts has had its effect;
the strain imposed by the exertions
necessary to maintain, sustain, and
feed the enormous armies, has be-
come intolerable. The whole world,
which has never before had a common
political object, is marching against
Germany and her confederates. The
Allies have gained the ascendancy over
the enemy armies on every front, they

dominate the air, and their mastery of
the seas has never been seriously chal-
lenged. Beyond all else, the Anglo-
Saxon race has become one in reality,
despite the autonomy of Australia,
New Zealand, South Africa, Canada,
or the United States. That is the
greatest of all gains—a consummation
that no statesman would have dared to
predict four years ago. Our own kin-
men from across the Seven Seas are
marching in our armies; step by step we
can, in imagination, see them swinging
along the road which leads to victory.
We are thankful that we have earned
their admiration for the efforts which
Great Britain has made, not only for
itself but for humanity. In Mesopo-
tania we have shown, by beneficent
administration, the true meaning of a
triumph of British arms. Often in
the old days other nations misunder-
stood the motives of the British
people. Our greatest gain is that, after
terrible sufferings and great temptations,
we can stand before the whole world with
a perfectly clear conscience as to the
origin and conduct of the war. Our
statesmen may be trusted not to allow
the enemy to rob us of the wonderful
fruits of our sacrifices just as they are
ready to be garnered.

We are informed that a cable has been
received from H.E. the Governor stating
that Miss Dione May is progressing slow-
ly, but her condition is still serious.

The a.s. China sailed from San Fran-
cisco on Monday, October 14th.

R. A. Brand, Lieutenant in the Scot's
Guards, has been promoted Captain and
awarded the Military Cross. Capt. R.
A. Brand is a member of the Hongkong
Staff of the Union Insurance Society of
Canton, Ltd.

The marriage of Owen S. Little, of
Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.,
Harbin, Manchuria, at present attached
H.M. Forces, to Hylda Stokes, of
Highams Park, took place very quietly at
St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on
August 22nd.

A marriage has been arranged and will
shortly take place (says the *L. and C.
Express* of August 25th), between Alfred
Ernest Wileman, late British Consul-
General for the Philippine Islands, and
Mabel, widow of Frank Barnes-Grundy,
of Richmond, Surrey, and daughter of the
late John Gaskell, of Heston, Cheshire.

The following cases of communicable
diseases were reported in the Colony
during the week which ended on Satur-
day:—Cerebro-spinal fever, one (one
death); diphtheria, 7 (6 deaths); enteric
fever, 5 (3 deaths); and of puerperal
fever, one (one death). One case (one
death) of bubonic plague, one case (one
death) of diphtheria and one case (one
death) of cerebro-spinal fever were re-
ported on Tuesday.

The following description of how Lieut.
P. S. Dixon (formerly of Messrs. Wilkin-
son and Grist), who left Hongkong for
the Front on February, 1916, met his end
is taken from a letter addressed to his
father, Mr. F. P. Dixon, of Wood View,
Carlisle, from the Colonel of the battalion
of the Royal Sussex Regiment with which
Lieut. Dixon was serving:—"Your
about 8 p.m. We were on our
way up to take part in this suc-
cessful push. The battalion was marching
through a certain village several miles
behind the line when the enemy started
shelling it with heavy shells. The very
first shell practically landed at the head
of your son's company, killed him, wound-
ed the company commander, Lieutenant
Clayton (we are not certain yet whether
he is alive), wounded another officer,
besides other rank casualties. I can't say
how sorry I feel for you in your bereave-
ment. I can only say that all of us who
still remain feel we have lost a good
friend, and I know that the battalion has
lost a good officer." Lieut. P. S. Dixon's
younger brother, Lieut. L. S. Dixon, was
killed in 1915.

DEATH OF MRS. H. W. LOOKER.

Her many friends will hear with pro-
found regret that telegraphic news was
received yesterday of the death, in the
General Hospital, Yokohama, on Tuesday,
of Mrs. H. W. Looker. Mrs. Looker left
the Colony a little over a fortnight ago,
with her young son, on her way to
America, where she was to have been
operated upon. Shortly before reaching
Yokohama, she developed pneumonia and
died very suddenly.
Mrs. Looker, whose maiden name was
Miss Lloyd Thomas, came of a very well-
known and popular family in Yokohama.
She married about 19 years ago and had
two children—a girl of eleven and a boy
six years of age. Mrs. Looker was very
popular in Hongkong, where she took a
very keen interest in matters horticul-
tural.
Sincere sympathy will be felt with Mr.
Looker, who had intended joining his wife
in America as soon as possible.
A memorial service will be held at the
St. John's Cathedral at 5 this evening.

THE WAR.

BIG ATTACK COMMENCED IN FLANDERS:

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURE ROULERS.

TURKEY SEEKS AN ARMISTICE: PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

General.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, October 14th.

The Secretary of State, this afternoon, made public the following Note to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland and Austria in charge of German interests in the United States:—

Department of State.

October 14th, 1918.

Sir,—In reply to the communication of the German Government, dated the 12th instant, which you handed me to-day I have the honour to request you to transmit the following answer:—

The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his Address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent Addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an Armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the Military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees for the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an Armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships, alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and, in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, the German Armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only [] but often of their very inhabitants.

The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted:

It is contained in the Address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:—

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it.

The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN REPLY IS "A TRICK."

PARIS, October 14th.

A Havas message says:— The German reply to President Wilson is a trap. It pretends to accept his points, but is in reality a trick to enable the German armies to effect a safe retreat.

No armistice is possible until the military and naval chiefs are assured that Germany will be incapable of resuming hostilities, or until the unconditional surrender of Germany.

No armistice will be tolerated depriving Marshal Foch of his advantages.

H.M. THE KING ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 14th.

H.M. the King arrived in London from Sandringham to-day and granted a lengthy audience to the Premier and the Chief of Staff.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKEY SEEKS A SEPARATE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Neuer Zeitung* telegraphs that Turkey has notified Vienna that she intended to seek a separate peace.

The Central Powers have urged Turkey to await the result of the present *pour parlers* with President Wilson.

Turkey has not replied to this advice.

TURKEY WANTS AN ARMISTICE.

ROME, October 14th.

Baron Sonnino, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a message to the Armenian Legation in Paris, has indicated that Turkey has requested an armistice.

SHIPWRIGHTS' CLAIM REFUSED.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Committee of Production has refused the claim of the shipwrights of Clyde, Barrow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, that the minimum wage be fixed at 25 weekly, because it would prejudice the hearing of the case of the whole trade by the Committee which has been fixed for October 24th.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TRADE.

LONDON, October 14th.

There is an increase in imports of 11,702,964 lbs. and a decrease in exports of 3,092,051 lbs. as compared with September last year.

THE INFLUENZA MICROBE DISCOVERED.

A Havas message says:—

The microbe of influenza, which originated in Spain and has travelled all over the world, has been discovered by a Frenchman.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 15th.

Silver is steady.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE ROULERS.

LONDON, October 15th.

A German official statement says:—The enemy in Flanders renewed his attacks on a wide front and captured Roulers, Handzaeme, and Cortemarck.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FRONT OF ATTACK.

LONDON, October 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

The Second British Army, with the strong Allies' forces operating between them and the Yser floods, attacked in Flanders this morning.

Our attacking front extends from the Lys River at Werriest to the hamlet of St. Peter's, on the Roulers—Menin Road.

AN ADVANCE OF 3,000 YARDS.

By 2 a.m. we had advanced an average of 3,000 yards. About 600 prisoners were sent back.

We were then within 1,500 yards of Moorsele.

BIG ATTACK COMMENCED IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, October 14th.

The British, French and Belgians commenced a big attack to-day in the direction of Courtrai.

GERMAN NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, October 14th.

A German official statement says:—The enemy attacked on a wide front between Dixmude and the Lys. We stemmed the thrust.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS MUST RETREAT TO THE MEUSE.

PARIS, October 14th.

A Havas message says:—

Laon and La Fere, two most important centres, have been taken.

The strongly fortified forest of St. Gobain has now been cleared of the enemy.

The Germans will be forced to withdraw to the Meuse line.

From Metziers to Lille the German army is beaten but not routed, and has lost immense quantities of material. We must now clear other salients.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

LAON IN FRENCH HANDS.

LYONS, October 14th.

The Germans carried away more than 300 persons from Laon, of whom one is the Mayor. The French found 6,500 civilians in Laon.

In the region of Laon the Franco-Italian forces have advanced to a depth of five kilometres, and have reached, north of the Aisne, as far as the railway from Laon to Rheims.

In the Douai sector the British have continued their advance between the Scheldt Canal and the Semois. They have reached the outskirts of Lien St. Amand, five kilometres south of Denain.

On the whole front the German retreat continues.

In Champagne this backward movement has been hastened by the irresistible thrusts of General Mangin's Army.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF NISH.

A Havas message says:—

The Serbians took Nish, after overcoming stiff resistance. Something more than the mere capture of the town is the fact that it is the most important strategic railway in the Balkans—the only through railway from Germany to Constantinople.

The taking of Nish blocks one more avenue for German expansion in the East.

CIVILIANS PARTICIPATING IN THE BATTLES.

LONDON, October 14th.

An Austrian official statement says:—In the region north of Nish withdrawal engagements continue, in which the civil population is participating. Enemy pressure is especially strong in the Morava Valley.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

FRENCH OCCUPY PRIZREND.

LYONS, October 14th.

The French have occupied Prizrend in Serbia.

A DREAM.

[BY A RETURNED PRISONER OF WAR.]

I had been three years a prisoner-of-war in Germany, and had been home a fortnight when the following letter reached me:—

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that you have been appointed commandant at the prisoner-of-war camp for German officers at Captain [] and Lieut. [] and [] who have also recently returned from Germany, will be your assistants. You will introduce the same regulations, diet and discipline as exists in the German camps, and provide exactly similar accommodation. You will treat the German officers neither better nor worse than British officers are treated in Germany.

You will report by telegram the date of taking over.—I have, etc.

In accordance with these instructions I journeyed to the camp indicated, and took over from my predecessor.

"Well, what sort of a crowd have you here?" I asked. "Oh, lol! lol! they don't give much trouble as a rule, except one or two truculent bouncers." Just after my return I had read that German propaganda in Spain claimed credit for our bad treatment in Germany on the ground that it had a useful moral effect in England. Having my instructions to treat the Germans as they treated us, and also this paragraph before me, I had a fairly direct line to follow along.

I could not change the diet at once to German conditions, for the simple reason that no coffee made of burnt acorns or oats could be obtained, nor could any baker provide me with black bread. It also required a day or two to teach the cooks to make the class of hog wash issued to us in Germany as soup. However, in a few days I got things fairly satisfactory.

The coffee, though made of the real stuff, was as near as I could get it to burnt oats; the bread, though only light brown, was very stale indeed; and the soup really brought back the nightmares of three years.

On the first morning after the inauguration of the new diet six officers, as representatives of their rooms, asked to interview me. They were paraded at my office, and I asked what they wanted. The spokesman saluted and said they had come to complain about the food; it was not what German officers were accustomed to. I replied that I myself, a British officer, had been three years in a German camp, and that this was the exact food supplied to me, and my instructions were that they were to receive the same. They saluted and withdrew.

The next day as I was going round the rooms, one of the officers rather aggressively did not stand to attention or salute. Remembering my own experiences I turned to my adjutant and said: "Put that officer under arrest and bring him before me at Orderly Room." At Orderly Room the German officer was produced and proved to be of the truculent sort mentioned by my predecessor, and his bearing and speech, which no doubt he thought very fine and Prussian, got him one month's solitary confinement. That was the same that I got for a lapse of memory in Germany.

The only thing that, naturally, I could not procure in England was a Red Cross nurse, to spit into the coffee of a sick officer; and I can't say I tried very hard. However, on purely legitimate lines I gave brother Boche such an exceedingly thin time that his letters were full of entreaties to his own people to treat British prisoners better.

Then I awoke.

FIGHTING IN THE AIR.

A HONGKONG MAN'S SUCCESS.

The following interesting description of an air fight is taken from a letter received by Mr. Justice Gompertz from his son, who, it will be noticed, records his first definite success:—

August 16th.

"I don't think I have written since Verdun. Well, we naturally had a rest waiting for our 'bus' to come back, and did our first show after that last Saturday week. Sunday we had a fairly good scrap and got one Hun. Monday was Frankfurt—our most successful show, as, in spite of a running fight most of the way there and back with a total of over 30 Huns, we got very good bursts, brought down four (certain) Huns, and probably at least two more, and brought all our machines back. I got my first certain Hun. It was rather funny the way I found out about it, as I got a good burst of fire into him and saw him falling, as I thought, obviously out of control. I waved my arms to attract my pilot's attention; then, to my infinite annoyance, I saw him apparently coming out of his spin and promptly concluded he was only shamming and was really all right, as a common dodge of theirs when things are getting hot is to go down apparently out of control until they are safe, and then clear off. Moreover, in a hot scrap there is no time to gaze at a machine you think you have hit. I had to devote my attention to another diving in from the other side. Well, I thought no more about it until I came back, when both my pilot and another told me they had followed him (with their eyes) the whole way down and he had never properly come out, but gone on spinning, and, finally, gone right over on to his back and gone down anyhow. M. had seen me wave my arms, and thought he would like to have a look at his observer's first Hun, so had manipulated his machine so as to watch him, falling and had seen him obviously out of control. One of the others was too cheeky—came right on and got about 4 or 5 observer's guns on him at once. He went down a few hundred feet all anyhow, and then fell to pieces. Besides that, we got several in the engines or radiators—one from my gun.

The next day we got three in a scrap with about 20 and, the next, 4 certain and 5 believed, in a very hot scrap with about the same number on the Offenpurg show (Wednesday). We got two down this side of the lines, and have the wreckage of one here now. I got one down out of control somewhere near the Rhine. Rather funny towards the end of the scrap, going back, one of our pilots was hit in the radiator and tanks, and his observer was slightly wounded in several places. He had to go down, not knowing which side of the lines he was. A very keen Hun followed him down, exchanging shots with the observer all the way. No sooner had our 'bus' got down than the Hun crashed badly in the next field. Our fellows found they were well over this side. Some Frenchmen then went over to see the Hun, who had had his machine badly shot about on the way down, so that finally it got out of control, which is the reason why he crashed. The pilot had had two ribs broken. When the Frenchmen came along he shouted to them (in German, of course) to take the Englishmen prisoners, (thinking, of course, he was on his own side of the lines). When told he was a prisoner himself he fainted and is now in hospital.

The Huns come over pretty frequently at night to bomb the locality. We have all been out watching them from the roofs of the huts; then we had a tremendous battle with pieces of earth, which is the reason why my handwriting is so smudgy, as I got very out of breath.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND SERBIA.

The following telegram was sent by the Prime Minister to M. Pasitch at Corfu in August:—

"My warmest thanks for your telegram. Greetings from Serbia are especially welcome, because in this great struggle for human freedom no country has shown greater steadfastness and courage than Serbia. You are certainly right in believing that the day now fast approaches when the attempts of autocratic power to withstand the advance of democracy and to impose on the free peoples of Europe a militarist Kultur will have definitely failed. The Allied successes in Italy and on the Marne, the splendid stand of the Czech-Slovaks in Russia and Siberia, and the matchless endurance of your own people, all point to final victory for our cause and to the early liberation of your country and your compatriots from an alien yoke. Stand firm through these last days and your reward will be sure."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

PEKING, October 15th.

President Wilson has sent a telegram to Hsu Shih-chang, congratulating him upon his election as President. The Presidents of Mexico and other American Republics have also sent greetings to Hsu.

It is reported that Hsu Shih-chang is consulting Tuan Chi-jui daily regarding the expeditionary forces. It is believed that an early peace is unlikely. Feng Kuo-chang will go to Tientsin.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 16th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR. We are informed that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, stated in an interview with an M.P., that he intends to give up politics and to return to Hongkong.

NEW U.S. CONSUL.

The U.S. Consul General, who has just assumed office, has made his official call upon the authorities. We understand that the former Consul-General is being transferred to Tientsin.

SWATOW REPORTS.

A message from Amoy states that the naval leaders in Amoy waters have promised to send gunboats to cover the Canton forces in their attack upon Amoy, if the Fukien troops will not evacuate the port. Other messages state that there has been bitter fighting for several days outside the Amoy city, and that both armies have suffered considerable losses. An armistice has been declared in order that an opportunity may be given for burying the dead.

LUKO'S TROOPS.

A message from Hoihow states that the men of Lung's army in Hoihow have had a pitched battle as a result of a dispute over their dwelling quarters.

It is reported that Lung's new recruits in Fukien have borne the brunt of the fighting recently and that more than half of them have been killed.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

In accordance with the declaration passed by the two Houses of the National Assembly of the Republic of China at a joint session held in Canton on October 8th, the Military Government of the Republic of China, as from October 10th, exercises the functions and powers of the Cabinet, and performs the functions and duties of the President until the next Presidential election shall have been elected, in accordance with Article 6 of the Presidential Election Law, which reads:—"The President shall be relieved from his duty at the expiration of his term of office. If at the end of the period the new President has not yet been elected, or having been elected be unable to be inaugurated as President, and the new Vice-President is also unable to act as President, the Cabinet shall exercise the functions and powers of the President."

10,000 FT. OVER BRUGES.

HOW A BOMBING RAID LOOKS FROM ABOVE.

Describing a bombing raid over Bruges, the most important German naval base in Belgium, Capt. Paul Bewsher writes:—The observer crawls through a little door into the nose of the machine, examines the bomb-handle, and adjusts the bomb-dropping sight. He kneels, a heavily muffled figure, in his little wooden cockpit, 10,000 feet over nothing. Below he sees the black line of the canal which he is using as a guide. He waves his hand, and the roar of the engine dies away into silence as the machine dives towards its target. He pushes the lever forward slowly, pulls it back again, and again pushes it forward, and again and again. From behind there comes the click and clatter of 14 dropping bombs.

He shouts to the pilot to turn, and one huge wing climbs towards the stars as the machine sweeps round. Gazing downward, the observer sees at the edge of the quay a red spurt of flame, which slowly dies away. Two others follow in the water where lie the destroyers and submarines, and then more and more burst on the sheds in the middle. A white sheet of flame bursts from one shed. An ammunition store has been blown up. The other bombs burst across the wharves and crowded basins, leaving huge clouds of white smoke where they have wrought destruction.

Simultaneously with the bursting of the first bomb, hundreds of green balls come streaming in swaying curves from the ground, and pour upwards past the wings on both sides. Gunfire flashes round the town, and close to the machine now bursts the damnable barrage. The machine roars homewards through a maelstrom of flame and fire.

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SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th Oct.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Oct.	1 P.M.

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	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	SAT. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300 tons	FRI. 18th Oct. 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU 8,800 tons	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
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